

FIGHTING ON WESTERN LINE IS ONCE MORE IN FULL FURY

Germans Drive Against British At Ypres and Gain a Foot-hold In Second Line, Holding Against the Counter Attacks

FRENCH TAKE MORE PRISONERS AND GUNS

Capture Munition and Turn Teuton Guns Upon Troops of Crown Prince — French Claim To Be Beating Superior Numbers

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) NEW YORK, December 17.—With the Germans on the offensive in Flanders and the French continuing their hammering of the Crown Prince's divisions in the Verdun sector, the interest in the war has again shifted to the western front, where there is heavy fighting.

Before Ypres the Germans launched a heavy attack, clearing the British front line trenches and advancing in some places as far as the second British line, where they have obtained a foothold and are holding against the British counter attacks.

The Germans have evidently massed a large number of fresh troops along the Belgian front and are attacking in earnest, but whether to divert attention from the Somme section and the Verdun front, or whether to attempt another serious drive to pierce the lines of the Allies cannot be told from the meager despatches arriving from Berlin and London.

French Sweep On
On the Verdun front the French are continuing their gains, driving the Germans still further back and adding to the toll of prisoners and guns taken. Yesterday the fighting was confined to the east bank of the Meuse, but whether the initiative was taken by the Germans, in possible counter attacks, or by the French, in a resumption of their offensive, is not known. That the tide of battle is flowing strongly in the direction of the French is evident, however.

The new prisoners taken yesterday bring the total since Thursday up to nearly ten thousand, while eighty guns, many of large caliber, have been seized by the advancing French, in the captured positions. Large supplies of shells for the captured guns have also been secured in the drive and already the Teuton artillery is firing German-made shells into the ranks of the Crown Prince.

Germans Have the Most
On Friday night, following the first lunge of the French from Douaumont, the Germans made no attempt to counter attack and the French were able to consolidate their new ground without opposition.

The Paris despatches state that the French are making their gains in the face of superior numbers, the Germans having five divisions engaged in the battle to the French four.

Clackening in Rumania
In Rumania the Germans continue to advance, although the progress of the past few days has been slow and the fighting severe, the Russo-Rumanian defense having stiffened. The Berlin despatches state that two thousand more prisoners have been taken.

In the Dobruja region, announces Berlin, the Russian line has been drawn from the Constantza line.

Despatches from London announce that the city is wrapped in the heaviest fog that has been known in fifty years. The fog blanket has removed the Zeppelin danger, which the otherwise moonlight season would have brought to the city. While Zeppelins cannot locate London in the fog, at the same time, it is realized, the anti-aircraft defenses would be useless should any Zeppelin begin dropping bombs blindly.

SUMNER ABANDONED BEATING TO PIECES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) NEW YORK, December 16.—All hope of saving the army transport Sumner, which is ashore on the New Jersey coast near Barnegat Inlet, was virtually abandoned late today when the steamer began to pound so heavily in the big seas that the crew was forced to take to the boats and quit the attempted salvage work.

WHOOPIING COUGH

When your child has whooping cough be careful to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as may be required. This remedy will also liquify the tough mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It has been used successfully in many epidemics and as it contains no narcotic or other injurious substances it is perfectly safe. For sale by all dealers. Robson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

EXPLOSIONS AND FIRE EXCITE CITY

Los Angeles Gets Reminder of the Murderous Conspiracies of Six Years Ago

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) LOS ANGELES, December 16.—Fire of a mysterious origin early today destroyed most of the plant of the Llewellyn Iron Works, in this city.

Soon after the discovery of the fire two heavy explosions occurred in the plant that shook all the eastern section of the city. Following the explosions the fire spread with lightning rapidity, and all of the buildings on two squares of the plant were burned to the ground before the conflagration could be checked.

Loss Is Heavy
The damage to the works, which is one of the biggest concerns in the West, is estimated at \$350,000.

Working on the theory that the fire was of incendiary origin, the police are making a thorough investigation. It is the belief that the plant was deliberately set on fire and that time bombs were placed in some of the buildings. Color is lent to this theory because of the fact that the fire occurred almost immediately after David Caplan had been found guilty of being implicated in the blowing up of the plant and the Times building in 1910.

Echo of Former Plots
By the police authorities the fire and explosions in the Llewellyn Iron Works following the conviction of David Caplan on a manslaughter charge, is looked upon as an echo of the dynamiting plots in this city in 1910, when the Los Angeles Times building as well as the Llewellyn Iron Works was blown up by dynamite.

In the dynamiting of the Times building more than a score of the employees of the newspaper lost their lives. The crime shook the entire country and resulted in a nation-wide search for the culprits. As a result of the investigation a number of labor leaders in all parts of the country were placed under arrest and many of them were convicted and sent to the federal prison at Leavenworth.

But the chief interest in the sensation centered in Los Angeles with the arrest of Orville McManigal and the two McNamara brothers, John and James. Soon after being placed under arrest McManigal turned state's evidence, although he was not given any promise of immunity. Funds were collected from labor unions all over the United States to defend the McNamara brothers, who were regarded as martyrs in the cause of labor. Clarence Darrow, the noted Chicago attorney who had made himself celebrated during the coal strike in Pennsylvania several years before, was retained to defend the McNamara brothers.

The trial of the McNamara brothers was the most sensational and prolonged ever conducted in Los Angeles. It dragged over several months, and newspapers from every city of the United States sent special writers to report the proceedings. The courtroom was crowded every day, not only to see the prisoners, but to see and hear Darrow. Suddenly, out of a clear sky, Darrow was accused of attempting to bribe a witness. He was arrested and released under heavy bonds and allowed to continue his case. But again out of a clear sky the McNamara confessed their guilt. John was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary and James was given a life sentence.

Almost before the memory of the McNamara trial had grown cold Darrow was placed on trial for attempted bribery and subornation of witness. The trial of Darrow was, if anything, more spectacular than that of his former clients. The case attracted the attention of the entire country and dragged along for several months. In his own defense Darrow delivered an oration which required fifty hours to deliver. In his plea the attorney related the entire history of labor unionism in the United States, and the address afterwards became a campaign document in the radical wing of the unionists. The trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Jury Failed To Agree
Darrow was tried again on the same charge, and after several weeks the jury again disagreed. When an attempt was made by the district attorney to try the noted lawyer a third time a cry of persecution went up and it was decided that it was useless to attempt to convict him.

In the meantime the investigation was not abandoned. General Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Times and an unrelenting opponent of unionism, insisted that everybody connected with the blowing up of the Times building should be brought to justice. The country was combed time and time again by the best detectives available. William J. Burns, head of one of the largest detective agencies in the country, personally interested himself in the case and after a vigorous search, Matthew A. Schmidt was connected with the crime and brought to Los Angeles for trial.

Schmidt Convicted
The trial of Schmidt occupied six weeks and witnesses were brought from all over the United States and Central American countries. The jury returned a verdict of murder against Schmidt. Schmidt immediately appealed his case to a higher court, alleging that the Burns detective agency had "cooked up" evidence on which he was convicted. His case is still pending and Schmidt remains in the Los Angeles county jail.

Nosooner had Schmidt been convicted than a case against Caplan was prepared by the district attorney who engaged a number of special investigators to unearth evidence. For some time there was an agitation to drop the case against Caplan because it was feared that the evidence was insufficient to convict. It was also pointed out that

COAL EMBARGO IS HITTING HONOLULU A SEVERE BLOW

Australia Apparently Closed As a Source of Supply For Local Bunker Business

CHARTERED SHIPS ARE COMING MINUS CARGO

As Entente Ships Are Principal Customers Here, Embargo Seems Misplaced

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) WASHINGTON, December 16.—Owing to the difficulty of securing tonnage for the transport of coal cargoes, the British government is putting into effect restrictions on the delivery of fuel to vessels other than those owned by British subjects, or subjects of allied nations.

Special arrangements have been made, according to the announcement from the British embassy at Washington, that fuel will be reserved to these vessels in order that as many ships as possible can be withdrawn from the task of maintaining bunkering piles and placed in the other services of the Empire at its time of need.

"The British government is unable to guarantee these facilities to other vessels," says the statement.

The British restrictions on coal made in order to save ships and tonnage for other commercial trade has already hit Honolulu. Vessels that have been in Australian ports for several weeks waiting for coal cargoes for the local bunkering piles have left these ports in ballast.

Private advices to Honolulu commercial firms say that the operation of the government restrictions in Australia has resulted in inability of American ships to load for Honolulu. The vessels chartered for the purpose have left empty.

Expected cargoes of coal to Honolulu are therefore, without exception, non-existent. There is no coal on the way here.

Entente Ships Coal Here
The majority of the vessels using the local bunkering facilities are ships of the subjects of the Entente Allies. During the last week three called for bunker coal, of which two were English and the other a neutral, Danish ship engaged in carrying war materiel. Every other ship so served in the past month has been bound for Vladivostok with supplies for the Russian armies or ammunition factories.

Of a large number of vessels due here for bunkers within the next thirty days, the majority are English and Japanese. The significance of the British order, as applied to Honolulu, seems distinctly to lack point, but there is no doubt entertained locally that the discrimination has been extended to Honolulu, just the same.

LINE SNAPPED AND H-3 STILL STICKS

More Tugs Go To Rescue of the Stranded Submarine

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) EUREKA, California, December 17.—Two days efforts to dislodge the stranded United States submarine H-3 from the shoal near the entrance to Eureka bay came to naught yesterday when the lines passed to the wrecked diver snapped under the strain of trying to pull her into deep water.

The tugs Greenwood and Arapaho are en route to the scene of the wreck to assist the monitor Cheyenne and other vessels in the work of salvage. Other hawsers will be passed to the H-3 and a second attempt to pull the diver off will be made as soon as tide and weather permit.

NEW YORK SMOTHERED BY A FOOT OF SNOW

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) NEW YORK, December 16.—A foot of snow fell here overnight, the greatest fall the city has experienced since 1890. The street-cleaning force is inadequate to meet the sudden emergency and the street department is hiring many extra men. Two thousand students are assisting the street cleaners.

The cost to the city of clearing away this snowfall will be \$500,000.

The county had already been placed at a great expense to carry on the cases arising from the blowing up of the Times building and that it would be foolish to spend further money unless conviction was sure. The county of Los Angeles has already spent in the neighborhood of \$750,000 prosecuting the cases against the alleged dynamiters.

AMERICA'S DUTY IS TO PREPARE FOR SELF DEFENSE

Nation Has Learned Necessity of Military Training Says Secretary of War

SOME PRICES TOO HIGH TO PAY FOR PEACE

Former Secretary Says Government Finched and Faltered When Put To the Test

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) NEW YORK, December 17.—Important speeches dealing with the question of preparedness and the necessity that exists for an awakening of the Nation to the exigencies of the hour were delivered yesterday, one by Secretary of War Baker, who spoke before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, and former Secretary of War Lindley Garrison, who made an impassioned address here before the New York Lawyers' Club.

Secretary Baker addressed the Philadelphia society on "The Real Significance of Preparedness," in his address stating that the situation in which the United States has found itself placed by the events of the war of the Nation is a real necessity for America arming herself and becoming prepared for any eventuality.

If Great Test Comes
"If the great test to which other nations are now being put should ever be put to this nation, and if the United States were to be called upon to make the supreme sacrifices for what we believe to be right that other nations are now being called upon to make, it is our duty and the duty of our government that that time shall find us prepared," he said.

"America stands in a world at arms for peace. But, although we stand for peace, some of the prices at which we may continue to have it are too high for us to pay and retain our national honor, and it is then that we must be prepared."

"We have had our lesson in the necessity for military training of our young men, and we have learned that lesson."

Pacificism Is Treason
Mr. Garrison, speaking to an audience of lawyers, had for his subject "Nationalism," and about this he developed his military theme.

"To question the power of the national government to make adequate preparation for the defense of the sovereignty of the country, or even to argue that the national government is not today under an imperative necessity of making those adequate preparations is little short of treason," he said.

"That the central government of the nation had made a lamentable failure, so far of its preparedness plans, the former secretary of war admitted, but this relieved the loyal citizen of his obligations to assist the government in remedying mistakes and correcting faults."

"The central government, when put to the test, finched and faltered and sought to pass its neglected duty on to the individual States, and the result was, naturally lamentable failure," is the way in which Mr. Garrison described the military legislation of the last session, when the federal militia plan was abandoned in favor of the federalizing of the existing national guard.

WATCHFUL WAITING TURNS TO BERLIN

Officials Trying To See Some Effect On Deportation Protest

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) WASHINGTON, December 17.—State department officials are watching for some indication from Berlin or Brussels that the German severity towards Belgium is softening in view of the pointed protests that have gone forward from here regarding the deportation of Belgian civilians. As yet there is no indication that the protests have had the least effect in bringing about any amendment of the deportation policy.

Yesterday Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Secretary of State Lansing were in conference. After the conference Secretary Lansing said that a uniform translation of all the identical notes on peace proposals transmitted before night in the name of the American government, to all the Entente governments where the United States represents the Teutons. This will be done by cable, and the original texts of all the notes will be mailed.

Ambassador von Bernstorff said: "We did not discuss the terms and I have not received any formal terms. The discussion with Secretary Lansing was general."

GUILTY PACKERS PAY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri, December 16.—Five packing companies today paid into the State treasury half of the \$25,000 fines imposed on each by the supreme court for violation of the anti-trust law. Their convictions ended a hard fight in the courts.

NEW ORDER FOR NATIONAL GUARD VERY UPSETTING

On Eve of First Pay Day Receives News That Knocks All Plans Galley West

EVERY COMPANY MUST HAVE HUNDRED MEN

Rank and File Had Been Getting Down To Work On Basis of Sixty-five Only

Orders which upon their fulfillment will increase the National Guard of Hawaii to over six thousand men have been received by the guard organizations from the office of the adjutant-general. These come in the form of a memorandum imparting instructions transmitted through the commander of the Hawaiian department and outline the strength and composition of an infantry regiment according to the requirements of the war department.

The feature of this new table is that a company of infantry will have to come up to a minimum strength of one hundred enlisted men, whereas the present accepted minimum is only sixty-five. The guard companies have been recruited to an approximate ten or more per cent higher than this minimum.

A Bomb Explosion

The publication of the new memorandum has had the effect of a bomb on the local companies, at least, although it was not altogether unexpected. It is not so much the extra recruiting campaign that will have to be immediately commenced, but it infers that the local regiment has not been recognized as such by the militia bureau because it has not come up to the strength required of a regiment.

This "knocks" all hopes of federal pay for the period, if it be true. Just what effect it will have on the companies is problematical but it is known that in order to fulfill the requirements of the militia bureau as to attendance and the number of drills, a majority of companies have been working faithfully, putting in extra drills, often as many as three a week in all, and in other ways striving to do the required amount of duty.

Looks Like a Bunco

The order, inferring that all of this will not count, and that through no fault of their own the guard is going to lose all of the small benefits the federal government does allow, was met by the men yesterday with rather wry faces.

The joker in the new militia laws seems to be in the clause requiring a militia company, in order to draw pay, to approximate the strength of a company of regulars. This strength turns out to be one hundred men. The required strength of a company has been only sixty-five men, however, and as fast as a company reached this strength it was being recognized officially by the federal authorities here and going to work in good faith to fit itself for its work. The clause was first noticed a week ago and the officers warned as to what was coming.

Not Growing However

There does not seem to be any excessive growling in the local regiment of militia. It has rather disheartened some of the officers but all nevertheless are turning to and trying to overcome this one more handicap towards federal recognition, only hoping that the wise and all provident militia bureau won't think of something else nasty by the time the citizen soldiers are again "efficient" according to higher definition.

The new memorandum requires the same company noncommissioned officers as at present with the exception that eleven corporals are authorized. Nineteen first class privates are ordered, a first class private being new to the present militia organization. A first class private is supposed to be efficient above his fellows and gets paid a small additional sum, if he ever gets paid at all.

CRAZE FOR BOOZE LED TO THE GRAVE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) JOLIET, Illinois, December 17.—Remarkable methods employed by convicts in the penitentiary here to satisfy their desire for intoxicating liquor secured them the "booze" but took a tragic toll in deaths.

By some process kept hidden from the guards, the prisoners succeeded in extracting wood alcohol from shavings. Three men are now dead as the result of drinking the wood alcohol. Three men are dying and three are seriously ill from the same cause.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO. St. Louis, U. S. A.

Blockade Rules Hitting Denmark To Hurt Germany

Entente Refuses Fishing Supplies and Danish Fleet Cannot Continue In Business

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) COPENHAGEN, December 17.—The whole fishing industry of Denmark has been paralyzed through a recent decision of the Entente governments not to supply the Danish fishermen further with oil, paraffine, gasoline or fishing supplies of any nature. Denmark is almost wholly dependent upon Great Britain for such supplies, without which her fishing fleet cannot put to sea. The decision of the Entente, according to explanations that have been made unofficially, is that through Denmark the Germans have been receiving huge supplies of fish, being thus enabled in part to defy the British food blockade. Great Britain is determined, say the British reports, to shut off every possible avenue of supply for Germany and to draw the blockade restrictions even more severely than in the past.

FACING WINTER WITHOUT FUEL

Situation In War-locked Europe Is Serious—Swiss Share General Suffering

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) GENEVA, Switzerland, December 17.—The question of the fuel supply for the winter which has set in is becoming a very serious one throughout the greater part of Europe and this neutral nation is already commencing to share the suffering that is apparent throughout Germany and Italy.

The German coal supply is short and there is practically none for export. Already the exports from that country to this have been arbitrarily reduced by thirty per cent, while there appears little likelihood of Switzerland being able to obtain any excess over present importations from Italy. The reports from the latter country state that the fuel situation is also bad here, worse than in Germany from the accounts obtainable.

PAPER QUESTION IS WORRYING PROBERS

Big Papers Refuse To Share Their Supply With Little Ones

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) WASHINGTON, December 17.—A sharp conflict has developed here between the publishers of large and small newspapers in the government investigation of the news print situation, with a view to conserving the constantly diminishing supply.

In the conference that was held with the principal publishing concerns of the country for the purpose of apportioning the supply, the publishers of the great dailies flatly refused to relinquish five per cent of the supply they have contracted for for 1917 for the use of the smaller newspapers of the country, many of which have no contracts, but buy their supplies as they need them.

In defending their action the large concerns declared that the shortage in print paper could be easily overcome by the paper mills if they would divert for a few days the machines that are now making wall and wrapping papers to the manufacture of news print. This, however, the manufacturers of paper claim cannot be done and say the suggestion is not practicable.

LOW PRICES ON FOOD STUFF FOR THE EAST

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) WASHINGTON, December 16.—Pacific Coast products will benefit from a decision of the transcontinental railroads announced today. It is that until March 1 the roads will move dried fruits, canned and other foods and wines East at the prevailing rates, notwithstanding the authority given the roads by the interstate commerce commission to advance them ten cents a hundred.

CANDY AND SOAP FORBIDDEN IN ITALY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) ROME, December 17.—In order to conserve the small supply of sugar and fats now in the country, a royal decree was issued yesterday prohibiting the manufacture of candy and cake throughout Italy for a period of two weeks. The decree further forbids hotels to serve guests with more than one course of meat at any meal.

COLLEGE CLUB WORK ROOTING IN MAUI

Under the caption, "College Club! Attention!" last Friday's Maui News, of Wailuku, says:
The supervisors last week received a complaint from one of the country school teachers which read as follows:
"The fence and the outdoor houses create spectatularity worse to look upon. There is nothing hygienic about them."

NEW EMPEROR CREDITED AS AUTHOR OF THE PEACE OFFER

Successor To Franz Josef Desired To Inaugurate His Reign With Effort to Restore Peace; Was Persuaded To Postpone Plan

KAISER RUSHED TO HEAD HIS ALLY OFF

Text of Central Powers' Proposal Expected In Entente Capitals Tomorrow, But Replies Will Be Delayed For Some Time

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) PARIS, December 17.—The initiative in the peace proposals which have emanated from the Central Powers, announced from Berlin by the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, was taken by Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary. It has been learned, who insisted upon a proffer of peace being made in the face of opposition from the Kaiser and Czar Ferdinand.

The new ruler of Austria-Hungary desired to inaugurate his reign by an effort for the restoration of the peace of Europe, and one of his first communications to the Kaiser, following the death of Franz Josef, advanced this suggestion. The proposal worried Berlin so seriously that Kaiser Wilhelm made the trip to Vienna to take the matter up in person with his new fellow-emperor. The trip of the Kaiser, which was announced as being in connection with the funeral of Franz Josef, in reality had nothing to do with it, but was inspired wholly with a view to dissuading Emperor Charles from his peace ideas.

Agreed To Postponement

At the conference which was held in Vienna, immediately following the funeral for Franz Josef, the Kaiser, the Emperor and the Czar discussed the matter of peace, the German and Bulgarian monarchs finally persuading Charles to defer any offer of peace until after a determined effort was made for the capture of Bucharest. The Austrian ruler consented to postpone his plan until the Rumanian capital had fallen.

It is expected that the official text of the peace proposals from Berlin, Vienna and Sofia will be received in the Entente capitals before tomorrow night, as it is indicated in despatches from Washington that these have been received there and are to be forwarded without delay.

It will probably be some days before there will be any definite and official responses. Premier Lloyd-George of Great Britain is still ill and his physicians say that he will be unable to make his first speech to parliament as premier on Tuesday, as he had expected. Whether he will delegate Bonar Law to speak for him or not has not been intimated.

It is probable that both Petrograd and Paris will wait for the first response to Germany to come from London.

GOVERNMENT SEIZES IRISH RAILROADS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) LONDON, December 17.—In order to avert a strike that has been threatened for some time on the railways of Ireland, the government yesterday decided on a drastic move. This is nothing less than the taking over by the government of all the traffic lines in Ireland. An announcement to this effect was made from the floor of the house yesterday by James Thomas, labor member in parliament.

TWO DOLLARS A HEAD FOR ARMY RECRUITS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) WASHINGTON, December 16.—A United States law, inoperative since the Civil War, will be invoked to stimulate recruiting for the regular army, it was announced at the war department today. The law provides for the payment of two dollars to any civilian for each man he persuades to enlist in the army. Congress may be asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 to cover bonuses paid out on this plan.

INCIPIENT REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL QUELLED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) NEW YORK, December 17.—Lieutenant reports a revolutionary outbreak in which some regiments of troops joined, revolting against their officers. The revolution was speedily put down and the mutinous troops surrounded and captured.